

to the public schools ten years ago, and that now she only gave ten per cent. He mentioned this, he said, to show that Richmond had not been extravagant in making appropriations to the public schools.

Mr. Blair made another fiery speech. He read a report from the school board recommending the present site, and declared vigorously that now the board seemed to wish to put the blame upon the Finance Committee.

#### An Earnest Effort.

Hon. Eppa Hunton, Jr., spoke with much earnestness in favor of the purchase of the entire block.

He said the proposed site was wholly unworthy of a much wiser building.

Mr. Hunton said the fact that the State owned its library building by its location, should be a warning to the city not to fall into the same error.

Mr. Hunton represented the Civic Improvement League and the Richmond Education Association.

#### Mrs. Munford Speaks.

Mrs. Beverly B. Munford, president of the latter organization, was introduced by Mr. Smith, and was warmly received by the committee and visitors.

Mrs. Munford submitted some interesting statistics, showing that Richmond is, after all, not doing so very much for the schools, and her comparisons did not make Richmond show up so well.

She said she had submitted figures to show that appropriations made to other departments had grown far in excess of those to the public schools. Mrs. Munford's remarks were very happy and her final appeal for the purchase of the entire block was loudly applauded.

Mr. Smith said, "I am very much pleased, Mr. Chairman, that no gentleman will have the temerity to speak after the very eloquent effort of Mrs. Munford."

"I hope not," observed Chairman Polk, and this provoked great laughter and applause.

#### Mr. Cook Speaks.

Mr. Smith, however, presented Mr. Charles B. Cooke, who spoke earnestly for a larger lot, and told incidentally of how much Western cities are doing for public schools. He thought it highly important that while building a high school, Richmond should construct one which would be ample for years to come.

Mr. Smith presented a great bulk of papers to the chairman, and said it was a mass of petitions signed by three thousand citizens and that he had paid the city, asking that the entire block be purchased.

#### Drs. Calisch and Mitchell.

Dr. E. N. Calisch was the next speaker, and though he occupied the floor but a few moments, he made an eloquent and logical appeal for the purchase of a lot appropriate for such a building as was proposed.

He earnestly pleaded with the committee to yield to popular demand and purchase the entire block.

Dr. S. C. Mitchell made an admirable speech. He said that the school board had asked them to do and the members deserved the thanks and gratitude of the entire community. The people, however, had discovered the need for a larger lot in order to give the building a proper setting, and it was in his view almost imperative that an entire square should be chosen. Dr. Mitchell pointed out the need of a great high school building having a high school, and he constructed with reference to many years hence. "We have made a mistake," he said, "but we have not gone so far that we cannot correct our mistake."

"It would be to my mind an unpardonable calamity to have this building put on Clay Street, and I beg this committee to hear the voice of these citizens and purchase the entire block," said Dr. Mitchell. His remarks were loudly applauded, and at 10:10 o'clock the committee went into executive session.

## BEING HELD UP, CANFIELD WROTE

(Continued from First Page.)

Mr. Delahanty and Mr. Stanchfield should have all that. It further instructed Mr. Delahanty to tell all the witnesses that Mr. Canfield would defray all the expenses which they incurred.

#### Walcott Involved.

Although the cloak of mystery was thrown about the names of prominent persons who had occupied the stand against Canfield, sensational testimony was adduced yesterday, in which identities were indicated beyond a doubt.

Edward O. Walcott, once United States Senator from Virginia, it was declared, gave a promissory note to Canfield for \$5,000 for gambling losses incurred in his New York house. An offer of a compromise for \$20,000, made by a well known lawyer and in behalf of the Senator was declined by Mr. Delahanty, acting for his client, and at the time of Walcott's death the account was unsettled.

Scarcely of less interest was the repetition by Mr. Delahanty, who occupied the stand the entire day, of a comment made by Canfield of the "horrible mess" a "certain Mr. V." had made of the examination in the John Doe proceedings before Judge Wyatt in the Special Sessions Court. Inquiries at Liverpool in the case and by Jesse Lewisohn, Canfield was quoted as saying, "he made an exhibition of himself."

All those not acquainted with the circumstances concluded that Reginald Vanderbilt was the "Mr. V." referred to. Instead, it was Harry K. Vingt, who was said to have made practically a confession of having played in the gambling house. In justice to the latter, it must be said that at no time did he say that he had proved anything but a satisfactory witness for the District Attorney, the information received at first by Mr. Delahanty being later disproved.

#### Paid 130 \$1,000 Bills.

But no such mistake in personages was made when the witness entered upon an amusing striking phase of the case and described in great detail the manner in which a certain wealthy young man, member of a widely known and socially prominent family, effected the settlement of \$200,000 of notes for \$150,000. The money was paid in 130 \$1,000 bills. The parties meeting out of the State to arrange the final settlement.

In this connection Mr. Delahanty quoted Mr. Canfield, when the latter was said to have been in the neighborhood of a quarter of a million.

"Mr. Canfield has strong ideas about his business and believed that in many ways it was fully as respectable as that of Wall Street," said the young man, "and would feel it an obligation to settle such."

## All Run Down

In the spring—that is the condition of thousands whose systems have not thrown off the impurities accumulated during the winter—blood humors that are now causing pimples and other eruptions, loss of appetite, dull headaches and weak, tired feelings.

The medicine to take, according to the testimony of thousands annually, is

## Hood's Sarsaparilla

In liquid or tablet form. 100 Doses \$1.

## "Barry's for Clothes."



"Whatever government is not a government of laws is despotism, let it be called what it may."—Webster.

In the government of your appearance good clothes are the law-makers.

We sell the best clothes made in America, and they'll make any man look his best.

Suits \$12.50 to \$30.00.

Everything else for man or boy's summer wear.



less, and that he saw no reason why he should not settle the existing indebtedness."

As the witness finished it was recalled that the \$300,000 notes are said to have included a cash debt of more than \$20,000.

Nor was the least important part of the day's proceedings the revelation that Delahanty, acting for Canfield, had purchased the house, No. 8 West Forty-seventh Street, and property on either side, for the purpose of converting it into a gambling establishment that was to be constructed and furnished in a manner to leave no rival on either side of the ocean. This design was prevented from being carried into conclusion by the raid made upon No. 8 East Forty-fourth Street, where Canfield had done no business for a year previous to the visit of the police, but which plunged him into the two years of litigation out of which the present action grows.

#### Wealthy Men "Welch."

In his review of the services he rendered to Canfield, Delahanty made it clear that, while the gambler was always open to heavy losses in cash when his players made winnings, he was frequently compelled to accept notes for the losses they sustained, and often the prominence and wealth of the player were no bar to his practically "welching" on the debt.

Mr. Mooney, counsel for Delahanty, said his client had come into possession of many of the "I. O. U.'s" executed by several others than the young man who lost the \$300,000, and that few of them were settled.

This insight into the methods of "high rolling" caused the voluminous evidence to be followed with the closest attention, but outside of the names mentioned, and two or three others who had been summoned as witnesses by Mr. Jerome, such as Messrs. Wasserman, Lewisohn and Vingt, the names were not recalled, although once in the witness stand counsel caused hope to spectators that revelations would follow.

"The Southern Democrats are going to stand for the rights of Southern negroes," said Senator Tillman to The Times-Dispatch correspondent to-day. "The negroes of Boston and other Northern States are sending protest to the Republican senators and representatives to defeat the amendment. The Northern negroes charge that the amendment is a step towards the introduction of separate cars in the Northern States, where the negro rides with white men and women."

"We claim the amendment only insures the Southern negro the same treatment at the hands of the railroads that the white man receives. It is an outrage to compel the Southern negro to pay just as much as the white man pays and then give him a car not fit for him to ride in. I suppose those Northern negroes don't care whether their brethren at the South get just accommodations or not, so long as their right to ride with the whites is not infringed upon."

"The amendment does nothing more than to put under the supervision of the Interstate Commerce Commission the enforcement of the law in the matter of granting equal accommodations to whites and blacks when the charge for the same is equal. It has no reference to the introduction of separate cars for the negroes in any State where they are not now in use."

"I hope the negroes of the South will protest against the knocking out of the amendment," continued Mr. Tillman. "It will injure to their benefit to retain it in the bill. There are eight million negroes in the South and eight hundred thousand in the North. Even if the amendment would cause the introduction of separate cars in the Northern States, the comparatively small number of negroes in the States not now having the separate cars and the large number in those States where separate car laws are on the statute books would cause me to support the amendment."

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There are some other reasons which are causing the President to withhold all the facts at present these real reasons are only the subject of speculation. The Armours were among the first to contribute to the Republican campaign fund of 1904, and their contribution is said to have been in the neighborhood of a quarter of a million.

#### Sensation in England.

(By Associated Press.)

LONDON, May 29.—The revelations regarding the beef packing industry in the United States has caused a sensation here. The question will be raised in the House of Commons with a view to ascertaining how far it is in the government's power to protect the British public. The London newspapers praise President Roosevelt for his courage in probing into the matter.

Provision Exchange yesterday elicited the view that local provision was too keen to permit of bad goods reaching British importers.

#### To Meet in Richmond.

OMELKA, ALA., May 29.—The Women's Board of Foreign Missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church, which has been in session here, adjourned to-day to meet in Richmond, Va., next year.

## LONG FIGHT OVER RATE BILL LIKELY

All-Day Session of Conference Held Yesterday and Situation Gone Over.

### DISPUTED POINTS PASSED

(From Our Regular Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, May 29.—At an all-day session of the conference on the railroad rate bill to-day a number of undisputed amendments were agreed to tentatively, all of the disputed points were passed over, and considerable time was devoted to a discussion of the so-called Jim Crow car provision. This amendment has given the Republican conferees some concern because of the opposition made by Northern negroes against the alleged principle involved in the separation of races. Senator Tillman announced that he would not consent to any change in the Senate provision.

#### Long Fight Likely.

When the conferees adjourned for the day every amendment in the bill had been gone over. Twenty-two of the fifty-three amendments have been agreed to, either by acceptance or rejection, the indication being that most have been accepted.

The important amendments are still subjects of consideration, and the indications are that a speedy agreement will not be reached. The express company amendment is still disagreed to; the pipe line amendment is also one of those not settled.

Considerable time was spent to-day in discussing the amendment requiring five days' notice before the issuance of an injunction to enforce an order of the commission. This amendment will doubtless be modified. Several counter propositions have been made, one making the time two, another one and another three days, and still another to leave the time to be determined by the court.

#### Tillman Exercised.

Senator Tillman, who is one of the rate bill conferees, is very much exercised concerning efforts which are being made to have the conferees on the rate bill strike from the measure the amendment put on by the Senate compelling railroads to furnish the same service for the same money. The amendment was proposed by Mr. Foraker, and was designed to compel railroad companies in those States having separate car laws to give the negroes the same accommodations given whites, where the same prices are charged.

"The Southern Democrats are going to stand for the rights of Southern negroes," said Senator Tillman to The Times-Dispatch correspondent to-day. "The negroes of Boston and other Northern States are sending protest to the Republican senators and representatives to defeat the amendment. The Northern negroes charge that the amendment is a step towards the introduction of separate cars in the Northern States, where the negro rides with white men and women."

"We claim the amendment only insures the Southern negro the same treatment at the hands of the railroads that the white man receives. It is an outrage to compel the Southern negro to pay just as much as the white man pays and then give him a car not fit for him to ride in. I suppose those Northern negroes don't care whether their brethren at the South get just accommodations or not, so long as their right to ride with the whites is not infringed upon."

#### Effect of Amendment.

"The amendment does nothing more than to put under the supervision of the Interstate Commerce Commission the enforcement of the law in the matter of granting equal accommodations to whites and blacks when the charge for the same is equal. It has no reference to the introduction of separate cars for the negroes in any State where they are not now in use."

"I hope the negroes of the South will protest against the knocking out of the amendment," continued Mr. Tillman. "It will injure to their benefit to retain it in the bill. There are eight million negroes in the South and eight hundred thousand in the North. Even if the amendment would cause the introduction of separate cars in the Northern States, the comparatively small number of negroes in the States not now having the separate cars and the large number in those States where separate car laws are on the statute books would cause me to support the amendment."

"This is no the first time Southern Democrats have stood for the rights of Southern negroes," concluded Mr. Tillman, as he rose to leave the Senate chamber. "The fight over this amendment and the attitude of the Republicans on this question only demonstrates the insincerity of the protestations of love for the negro by one of the great parties in this country. Although ten times as many negroes would be benefited by the amendment as would be hurt or embarrassed by it, the Republicans seem willing to abandon the great number of negroes at the South, where Republican votes do not count for much, and to legislate for the benefit of those in doubtful States of the North and West, where the negro voter holds the balance of power."

The reasons for withholding the report assigned for the President, if not by him, to that to publish it would cause a revolution in the packing business, and such a revolution of feeling against cannot mean that the packing business would be ruined.

As a matter of fact, the contents of the report are not so very long. The details of the methods in use in the packing establishments are being printed everywhere. It is not conceivable that worse stories, told in all-daylies that are told of the use of putrefied meats, of animals which died of disease, of the use of chemicals and dyes to deodorize and disguise rottenness, than are contained in these publications.

There are some other reasons which are causing the President to withhold all the facts at present these real reasons are only the subject of speculation. The Armours were among the first to contribute to the Republican campaign fund of 1904, and their contribution is said to have been in the neighborhood of a quarter of a million.

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These garments have the attractive features of custom shirts but they cost much less. In white and color-fast fabrics. \$2.50 and up. CLUETT, PEABODY & CO. Largest Makers of Collars and Shirts in the World.

## MEMBERS SAVAGE SPEAKER LAUGHS

"Uncle Joe" Indulges in Quiet Chuckle Over Discomfort of His Friends.

### LEGALLY ARRESTED, HE SAYS

(By Associated Press.)

WASHINGTON, May 29.—The aftermath of yesterday's filibustering ending in the arrest and hauling before the House of a number of members, in order to complete a quorum, came in the House of Representatives to-day on the approval of the Journal.

A number of the members who were arrested by the sergeant-at-arms during the call of the House last night were still in a savage mood to-day when the House convened, and they had personal reasons to assign why they were absent on roll call.

#### Speaker Chuckles.

Throughout the whole of the discussion, which was precipitated by the motion to approve the Journal, the Speaker of the House sat almost immovable, now and then indulging in a quiet chuckle over the discomfort of his friends.

When his right to direct the issuance of the writ of arrest was attacked, the Speaker, following an exposition of the rules, terminated further argument by asserting that "the gentlemen had been legally arrested."

"The rules of the House, as to the presence of members, were brought home to the members, and during the rest of the day, while the House was under consideration the diplomatic and consular bill, a quorum was continuously present. After completing most of the business of the House at 5 o'clock adjourned until noon on Thursday."

#### Postoffice Bill Passed.

(By Associated Press.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 29.—The Senate to-day passed the postoffice appropriation bill carrying with it \$192,435,000 and immediately afterwards adjourned over Memorial Day until Thursday. The entire day was devoted to the consideration of the bill, and a number of special features, "The debate dealt with the question of the fast mail to the South, second-class matter, including the admission to the mails of the publications of colleges, universities and charitable and educational institutions to the mails as second-class matter, and the question of Pacific Mail steamships and questions relating to the boxes used on rural free delivery routes."

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